

# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



VOL. LVI. - NO. 33

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1897.

WHOLE NO. 2891

## MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society

LINUS DARLING,

PROPRIETOR.

ISSUED WEEKLY AT  
JOHN HANCOCK BUILDING  
178 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

## TERMS:

\$2.00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 if not paid in advance. Postage free. Single copies 5 cents.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the proprietor until all arrearages are paid.

All persons sending contributions to THE PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign their name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will be consigned to the waste-basket. All matter intended for publication should be written on note size paper, with ink, and upon but one side.

Correspondence from particular farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may wish.

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

## Rates of Advertising:

12 1-2 cents per line for first insertion.  
6 1-4 cents for each subsequent insertion.

## AGRICULTURAL.

## Oxeye Daisy.

This weed is much complained of in New England—though we have often heard that it was once introduced as a most excellent grass. When cut quite early, cattle will eat it; but no farmer now defends the cause of this pest.

But this dreaded oxeye may be completely subdued on all fields that can be well ploughed. Turn the furrows nicely and sow herds grass and red top in the first days of September, with a good top dressing, and the daisy will disappear.

All weeds and wild grasses are overcome when the best grasses are properly encouraged. The coarse meadow grasses always give way when good dressings of manure are applied to encourage the cultivated kinds.

## The Veal Calf.

Calves should never be butchered till they are six weeks of age—and at eight weeks they are much better for the table. An experienced dealer can tell pretty well by the appearance of the meat. At six to eight weeks of age the veal will look white when it has been well fattened. At three or four weeks it will look red in spite of all the puffing and blowing to swell up the skin and separate it from the flabby meat.

Calves are sometimes fattened on skim milk, or porridge. Such food is wholesome enough, but it costs too much labor to deal out poor food in this way. Let the pigs have the skim milk and slops, and let the calf draw his nourishment from the teats of his mother. He will need not one minute's teaching, but will take up the business at once, and do it better than any milking machine that has been patented within half a dozen years.

But few calves are raised near cities and large towns. Veal is in demand, and hay is not cheap enough to induce many people to raise calves, though they may come from the very best stock.

The consequence is that nearly all the calves near the metropolis are sold for veal—and nearly all that are dropped in the remote parts of the country are raised and sold to those who cannot afford to breed them.

## Chickadees and Caterpillars.

Tent caterpillars have been causing an unusual amount of damage during the past few years. Last season they attacked not only the apple and the wild cherry but other species also. The birds are doing good service lessening the number of the pest. Mr. W. F. Fiske of Mastard, N. H., writes to Professor Rane of New Hampshire College: "I do not think you lay enough stress on the value of the chickadee as an exterminator of the tent caterpillar. I have repeatedly seen them tear open the cocoon for the pupa contained therein, and have credited them with a great many cocoons thus opened, which I have seen. If in the neighborhood of infested orchards, these birds were fed in the winter and proper nesting places provided in the breeding season, it would be possible to colonize them there to the great benefit of the apple crop. A thick clump of spruces or other close growing evergreens would be of good

service to shelter the birds in the winter, and with good shelter and plenty of food they would not only be likely to colonize there in numbers, but it might also save the lives of individuals which would otherwise perish from exposure and lack of food."

The birds are easily induced to stay and they will help thin out many kinds of insects, but they will help themselves to a liberal share of cherries and small fruit by way of payment.

## Horse and Milk Farm.

LARGE ESTABLISHMENT ON THE BANKS OF THE CHARLES—OVERLOOK FARM.

The Natick farms described in last week's article are all located in the northern part of the town. In South Natick are several other interesting farms, including the poultry raising establishment previously described.

Upon a high hill overlooking the south bank of the Charles and commanding an extensive landscape, is the large stock-keeping enterprise appropriately known as Overlook Farm. The owner, Charles Whittemore, conducts the estate as a horse and milk farm.

The large horse barn is a conspicuous object on account of its size and elevation. It contains stalls for sixty-seven horses, and in winter, when horses are taken to board, the space is mostly occupied. Besides this building, there is a smaller circular stall structure built around the exercising track, and here are kept about thirty brood mares, including some now with colts. Part of these mares belong to the farm and part are boarders. Here also is the handsome percheron stallion Ephraim.

Most of the best known trotting horses in the main barn are now being put through training at the Readville track. Perhaps the handsomest horse now in the barn is the stallion May King, record 2:20, by Electioneer, dam May Queen. Like most of the trotting stock on the farm, May King is substantially built and appears to possess good stamina and staying powers, but her spirited and elegant outlines show also speed and high breeding. Another handsome stallion is Melro, a two-year-old son of Arion, dam Alecyone. Most of the stock at present in the barn consists of young and untried colts, etc. Among the brood mares one of the finest is Young Miss, large, strong, well built, speedy.

No hay is kept upon the horse floor, but underneath is a cellar largely above ground, and this apartment is used for hay storage. This barn was built last summer.

The cow barn is an older structure adjoining. It contains forty-two cattle, among which Holstein grades predominate. These cattle are not raised on the farm but have been bought at the cattle markets from time to time as required by the exigencies of the milk supply.

From thirty-five to forty cans of milk are made each day and shipped to Wellesley College, only a mile or two distant, where the lactical product of Overlook farm is transformed into the wisdom, wit and fascination of blooming specimens of the new womanhood residing at the classic institution. The milk is shipped once a day. The night's milk is cooled, aerated and the cans stand in cool water over night.

The cattle are fed upon bran, cornmeal, brewer's grain, ensilage and hay. The silo is made of masonry, and built into a side hill so that the upper portion of the contents can be removed conveniently from the upper side, while the remainder can be taken out from the lower side. The silo, which is about thirty feet long, is halved by a vertical partition wall, so that each half can be filled and emptied separately, thus avoiding the exposure to the air of a large surface at one time.

## Root Crops for Stock.

Quite a large amount of carrots is raised to feed cows in place of part of the grain ration in the winter, and they are found to be profitable to raise and feed. Some of those who have tried turnips say they are good to feed in the same way, while others say it is a hard way to winter stock. I don't know of anyone who has had much experience in raising beets, but one man here is going to try raising artichokes this year. —J. F. Douglass, South Dover.

## Profit from Skim Milk.

FARMER FULLER GETS TWO CENTS PER QUART BY MAKING COTTAGE CHEESE.

The by-products of the dairy are well worth looking after carefully because many times they can be made to greatly increase the profits and in some instances are almost the entire profits.

In a previous letter mention was made of the butter-making operation of Leslie Fuller, Braman's Corners, Schenectady Co., New York. In a letter received from him since then he gave an account of his method of converting his skim milk into cottage cheese, which he is able to dispose of at a good price.

Mr. Fuller uses a portable creamery and practices the Swedish system of cream-raising, therefore his skim milk is sweet and in the best possible condition when drawn from the creamery, and from under the cream, thus producing the final separation of the cream from the milk.

He has a small, almost miniature cheese vat made on nearly the same general plan of large, self-heating vats used in large dairies and small cheese factories. The milk vat is made of tin and sets in a galvanized iron water vat.

The heating is done by a kerosene oil lamp with three burners, but, to save time, the water to fill it is first heated on the cook stove.

The skim milk from the portable creamery is put into the milk vat before breakfast and a kettle of hot water is poured into the water vat. The morning's skim milk is allowed to stand in the milk vat till evening, then the skim milk of the milk set in the morning for cream-raising is drawn from under the cream and put into the milk vat, and at the same time the buttermilk from that day's churning is also put in. Then another kettle of boiling water is put into the water vat.

By morning the contents of the milk vat is curdled, then the water is drawn off from the outer vat into kettles and used for heating, and by the time the milking is done the water in the kettles is boiling hot and is again poured back into the water vat.

Then the lamp is lighted, the burners turned low and the lamp placed in position, at which time the family go to breakfast. Soon after that the meal is finished—say, ten or fifteen minutes—the temperature of the water is up to one hundred and ten degrees, and the lamp is then turned out. But before that time, or as soon as the milk room is reached, after breakfast, the curd is cut in inch cubes, which allows the whey to separate from it. The whey is dipped into a large pail and the curd into a flour sack. The latter is held over a large pail till most of the whey runs out, when the sack is hung up for two hours to allow the whey to more completely drain out.

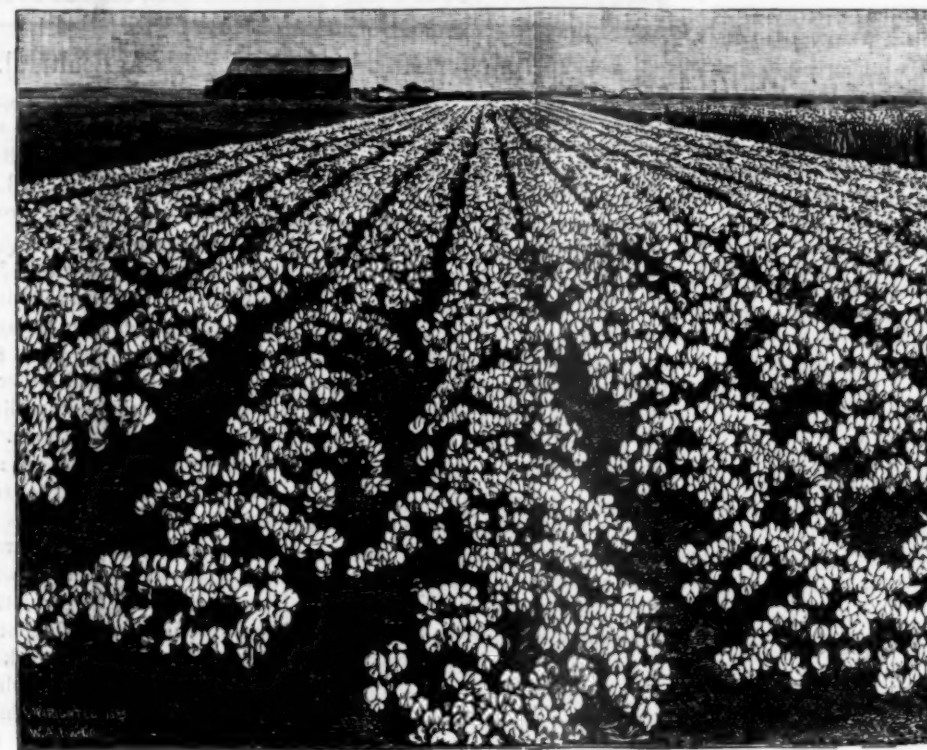
Now it will be seen that the milk vat is again empty. The skim milk from the portable creamery, i.e., that from the milk set for cream-raising the evening before, is put into the milk vat and the operation gone through six times each week.

On Friday, the day before the cheese is to be delivered, there will be six sacks of curd. They are then cut into small pieces and worked fine by the hands, something like mixing bread, as Mr. Fuller expresses it, and salt is at the same time mixed in. The salting is done by taste, but by weight would to the writer seem a better way. Mr. Fuller thinks a machine for grinding the curd would be an improvement.

After the curd is salted and mixed, it is moistened just enough with sweet milk to make the bits of curd stick together, when it is formed by hand into balls, though Mr. Fuller is thinking of getting a mould for that operation.

These balls of cottage cheese weigh a little more than three-fourths of a pound each, or about ten pounds to the dozen. They are then packed into boxes four inches high inside, with hinged covers, nicely painted outside. Each time, before packing the balls in, the boxes are lined with white wrapping paper. A large printed label is pasted on the cover of each box.

Mr. Fuller has four customers at Amsterdam, N. Y., eleven miles from his home, to which he delivers the cheese



FIELD OF DWARF WHITE SWEET PEAS.

every Saturday and finds the demand greater than the supply. One of his customers keeps a meat market and the other three are grocers. One of his customers wanted the entire production, but Mr. Fuller prefers to distribute it through the city.

Mr. Fuller estimates that his skim milk made into cottage cheese brings him \$1 per 100 pounds. Then he has left the whey, which, when mixed with middlings, makes excellent feed for hogs and hens, and by putting in a little oil meal makes a fine feed on which to raise calves. He can truthfully be called a manufacturing farmer.

F. W. MOSELEY,

Clinton, Iowa.

## Farmers on Farm Topics.

FORAGE CROPS, MANURE TILLAGE, SILOS, AND VARIOUS TIMELY ITEMS.

A number of correspondents, all prominent farmers and some of them members of the Board of Agriculture, have been giving this month their views to Secretary B. W. McKen of Augusta, Maine, in response to his request and inquiry. Some of these notes are given below:

## "OUT OF FASHION."

I have thought we were a little behind other sections of the state in agriculture; at any rate, we are not quite in fashion, for I have not known of tuberculosis in our stock in this county. —J. M. Winslow (Member), Nobleboro, Lincoln County.

## CUCUMBERS AND CHICKENS.

About the 12th of June I shall plant one-half acre to cucumbers for pickling, and shall sow one-half to one acre to buckwheat for my bees, from which I anticipate a good harvest, as they have thus far all wintered. I also believe it will pay me to raise 200 chicks and a good flock of turkeys. In the meantime do not let us neglect our fruit trees. This year I believe is to be a year when fruit will pay. The reputation we have gained in the past year for the quality of our fruit has established a market for our Maine fruit such as we never have had before. —V. P. DeCoster, Buckfield.

## PLenty of Potatoes.

I do not work on the land until the frost is out, not even to haul manure, then I spread manure and plow it in—not too deep—then furrow shoal and use a small quantity of fertilizer in the hill. I cultivate often and I never fail to get good results. I have raised four hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre. I like dressing and plowing in the fall for potatoes the following year—but most farmers are compelled to use barn dressing too green. I think barn dressing should be kept over one season if best results are obtained. —A. E. Mace, Ansonia.

## OATS AND HUNGARIAN.

The past winter I have fed two fodders, new to me, which gave me great satisfaction. I cut my oats when they had just commenced to ripen, and cured them as you would grass for hay. The other fodder that I used was hungarian grass. Both of these were eaten with a

relish, and without waste. I am so well pleased with the above results that I shall sow an increased acreage of hungarian grass the present season, and feel safe in recommending it to any one that wishes to help out his hay crop. —P. E. Hinds, East Milton.

## ENSILAGE SAVED \$150.

It is with pleasure that I now report my success with the silo about which I wrote you last fall. I have wintered eleven cows, two yearlings, and two horses, and have used so far less than twenty tons of hay, and I commenced to feed ensilage December first. I consider that my ensilage has saved me over \$150 worth of hay, besides producing more butter for the money expended. And to cap all, the corn was raised on three acres of very poor land which it leaves in good condition for future tillage. My ration consists of the following: forty pounds of ensilage, two to three pounds gluten meal, three pounds middlings, one-half to three-quarters of a pound linseed meal per day, according to the condition of a cow, and my cows are making an average of one pound of butter per day piece. I did not plowing last fall, so I shall spread my manure (a liberal amount) and plow under five or six inches, and use some good fertilizer in the drill at time of planting, 300 pounds to the acre. Shall begin by sowing oats and peas, followed by corn, hungarian, beets, etc. I think of sowing some of Breck's Soja Beans. —W. S. Archer, North Hancock.

## Dwarf Sweet Peas.

A large field of fragrant dwarf sweet peas, as grown on a large scale by the introducers, is one of the most attractive sights imaginable. The variety shown is the Cupid, sold in Boston by W. W. Rawson & Co. The vines are only about five inches high, with leaves of vivid green, and large, pure white blossoms borne in abundance throughout the season.

The Rev. W. T. Hatchins, the eminent sweet-pea specialist, says of it: "A novelty it certainly is. It is the only genuine dwarf sweet pea, and has sported so at one jump. By some freak of nature it has lost the habits of a vine, and makes a low tuft of short branches which hug the ground, showing no tendency either to trail or climb. But it has not lost the free blooming habit, and thus its blossoms, which are uniformly the purest possible white, form a low, crowded mass that nearly hide the foliage."

If only one kind of garden flowers can be chosen, the sweet peas would be the kind to select. It is especially the flower for the farm garden. Besides white, other colors also should be planted.

Coal tar is the best preservative of fence posts. Put it in a large iron kettle, and hang over a fire. One man stands the post in the kettle, while another with a broom or whitewash brush with long handle wipes the hot tar up and down on the post, thoroughly covering it to a point six or eight inches above the ground line when set. Posts should be seasoned before treatment.

## Destroy Eggs of Currant Insect.

ED. MASS. PLOUGHMAN: DEAR SIR:—The currant worm insect has already got in her first spring work, having deposited the first lay of ova upon the undersides of the currant leaves. They are now seen along the midribs and their branches upon the undersides of the leaves; small, glistening white eggs, a dozen more or less, upon each midrib and others upon the midrib branches. A few hours' work now within a day or two will prevent and destroy the first hatch of the worms. Picking off all the leaves upon which the female insect has deposited her eggs, and burning them (and they are comparatively few at the first crop), will finish them.

The female insect is one-half inch long from the top of her jointed antennae to the end of her wings. The abdomen is orange colored, the body, shiny black, has two antennae, the wings are beautifully iridescent, with a small oval dark spot just beyond the middle point of the outer edge of each wing. In the morning early, when cool, the female is found upon the leaves and branches, is sluggish and stiff, and can easily be caught and destroyed.

MARSHALL L. BROWN, M. D.  
Allston, May 5th, 1897.

## Stock and Dairy Notes.

It does not pay to turn calves out until the days and nights are warm. I have seen calves put in an outside pen so early that they actually lost flesh and strength which it took months to recover. Quite frequently cold storms come on in May, when the calf is apt to take cold. If overtaken by such a storm, the calf ought to be put into the barn at once. The minute a calf begins to shiver it is going backward. Scours soon follow and loss is certain.

Whole milk is not so wholesome a food for the growing calf as part skim milk to which a handful of shorts or oil meal or a little of both has been added. Sweet milk tends toward fatness. We do not care so much for flesh in the calf which is intended for the dairy as we do for milk-giving characteristics. These may be developed, yes, must be brought out while the calf is young by a liberal diet which shall give the animal vitality and capacity to eat and digest the ration which will be given it later on.

There are many now-a-days who profess to give us the key note to success in dairying. There is many a "lo here!" and "lo there!" In most of these calculations, the cow is placed first. This I believe to be wrong, decidedly wrong. First and foremost stands and must stand the man. Given a man who possesses the true instinct of a dairyman, and success will follow. Such a man will necessarily soon gather about him a good herd and good mechanical appliances. He will develop his cows and work up a good market. This done, what remains needful to ensure success?

Rainbows are beautiful. Chasing them passes away the idle hour. But we have no use for them in dairying.

Some men spend half their lives working up some theory only to cast it aside at the end. It is well to be ambitious, but let it be along practical lines.

Butter which is put up in attractive form sells itself. If offered for sale in a stained, leaky tub, with a soiled and discolored rag over the top of it, the buyer almost instinctively turns away from it. Butter is made to eat. If we "spleen" against it on account of its unfavorable appearance, what comfort do we derive from its use after it reaches the table? It pays above all things to be neat with butter. E. L. VINCENT, Broome Co., N. Y.

## Ploughing Among Corn, Etc.

Some farmers have boys who may as well as not ride and guide the horse among the rows. But when no boys are about it is quite an object to have a horse so taught that he will go between the rows without a leader or a rider. It often saves the labor of one man to lead.

Some farmers make it a practice to put on long reins and manage the horse as they do in a wagon. But this is not equal to a handy horse without long reins—for on coming around at the end of the rows the horse will blunder on to the corn, potatoes and beans, often faster than he will when let alone and being governed by the voice of the ploughman.

A horse is not to be taught at once how to go by the sound of his master's voice. Repeated teachings are as necessary for him as for boys who ride him. A great majority of our farm horses may be taught to follow the rows without a driver in case the master has a little patience, and does not, at first, require too much.

All horses should be made to know the meaning of the word "whoa" before they are offered for sale. In carriages and buggies the reins often fall. The hostler may be careless in putting on the harness. Then how important it is to be able to stop the animal by the use of a single word!

The ploughman should always have blinders on his horse while at the plough—whether or not he uses them in other cases. And we admit that all horses should be taught to go without blinders whenever the master chooses, in order that he may see objects more clearly, and learn that they will not hurt him.

In teaching a horse to work without a rider or a leader, it is of the utmost importance to treat him kindly. Harsh language will not answer when you give him the liberty of working without reins. After he has been led a few times across a corn-field, let him go between the rows without a leader, though a man may go a few times by his side, a little distance from him.

Should the horse miss the row, speak to him plainly. Say *have or gee*, as the case may require. If he does not mind, call on him to stop, and second the call by running the plough or cultivator deep into the soil.

Then go to his head, and speak as kindly as possible. Put him on the right track again—and when he deviates, as he will often do, forgive him, though he may go wrong seventy and seven times. He will at length learn to keep the track—and he will soon learn to come round at the ends of the rows without trampling down the corn and other plants. He will do less mischief than he will when he is pulled about by a rein.

## Gypsy Moths are Hatching.

The Gypsy moth caterpillars are beginning to hatch and to ascend the branches in search of food. This state of affairs keeps the moth brigade very busy with their force of three hundred men and their newly invented spraying machines.

One of these machines is mounted on a tripod and the pressure from the pump causes the spraying arm to extend upward, telescope fashion; a great convenience in reaching tall trees.

Another machine greatly reduces the cost of stripping the thirty tons of burlap used in the work. The poison used is mostly arsenate of lead, of which two tons have been purchased. The committee will be obliged to reduce its force of employees on account of the limits of the appropriation.



### Selling Milk or Making Butter

The peach will grow upon almost any soil which is dry; if soil is moist, drain it, as the peach will not do well on heavy moist soil; the trees should not be fertilized with stable manure, but with wood ashes and bone, or a fertilizer rich in potash and phosphate. A little nitrate of soda sown upon the soil in April will be of great advantage. The soil about the tree should be kept cultivated and no weeds allowed to grow about the trees; when setting out the young trees, be sure to cut off all side limbs and also cut the top off, not leaving the trunk or stem over two and one-half feet high; trim each year the main shoots off one-third of the last season's growth; this should be done the last of March, and should be done for three years at least. If the trees set too much fruit, thin out one-half of it before quarter-grown. Examine the trees carefully for borers twice each year; their presence may be detected by the gum sticking to the body of the tree close at surface of the ground. — Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn.

**RULES.** 1. Every month during the year, one of each of the four districts, prizes will be awarded to the winners.

2. The Competitor who sends in the Largest Number of coupons from the district he represents or who remains will receive \$100 Cash.

3. The Competitors who send in the Next Largest Numbers of coupons from their respective districts will each receive \$75 Cash.

4. The Competitor who sends in the Third Largest Number of coupons from his district will receive \$50 Cash.

5. The Competitor who sends in the Fourth Largest Number of coupons from his district will receive \$25 Cash.

6. The Competitor who sends in the Fifth Largest Number of coupons from his district will receive \$10 Cash.

7. The Competitions Will Close at Noon Each Day. Each Month during 1918. Coupons received too late to count for competition will be put into the next.

8. Competitors who obtain winners from outside away in District stock will be disqualified. Names of losers whose names and families are desired in prize lists will be published.

9. A printed list of Winners in Competitor's district will be forwarded by mail to all competitors ten days after each competition closes.

10. Levy Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prize lists as soon as they can be prepared and judgment, but it is understood that no one has the right to accept the award of Levy Brothers, Ltd.

not controlling the heat or cold, the sun or rain, all of which have much to do with the successful raising of their crops. Nature is mapped out by fixed and unalterable laws over which we have no control, as to either conditions or results. Yet we have the grandest country in the world, with the greatest diversity of soil and climate, and I see

Take coal tar two parts and coal grease one part each and mix with a small amount of carbolic acid. Apply with a cloth by moistening the hair of the horns of the animal with the liquid. The applications include feet and legs and it will drive every fly away, and one application will last ten days more in dry weather. Apply as often as necessary, and your cows will be entirely secure from flies of all kinds. Any kind of old lard or grease can be used. Coal tar is the base of the remedy, and when too thick to spread well use more coal oil; when too thin to adhere well use more coal tar. Carbolic acid will cost about fifty or six cents in crystals by the pound, and every farmer should always keep it on hand as it, in its many uses, is indispensable.—Exchange.

Milk selling farmers are learning, but there are scores yet who will attend a sale and buy a cow at a good price that has not the first qualification of a deep milker. In one or two instances, patrons of the condensary have overdone the matter in exchanging rich milkers for heavy milkers, and have thereby reduced the percent of fat in the milk below the amount called for.

# 2400

# Dyspep-

## Eczema

doctor said I was all worn out, but might be patched up and live a year or two. But I belong to my old friend Hood's Sarsaparilla and was soon in my better health. I am alive yet, more than three years having passed since the doctor's prediction, thanks to Hood's. I am 69 years old, weigh 170 pounds, am in good health and recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends for dyspepsia, catarrh and rheumatism, and also for cleansing the blood." S. S. PHILLIPS, Wardboro, Vermont.

**Sarsaparilla**  
Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.  
Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Hood's Pills** are the only pills to take  
with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**14 CHANGE AVENUE.**  
*From State St. to Faneuil Hall Square.*  
—  
**We have the patronage of many farmers and gardeners already; there is room for more.**

**Good Food,  
Well Cooked, Well Served  
Plenty of It.**

## HAY FOR COWS

mail, but will ship 300 lbs. as a sample on receipt of one dollar. I will sell a car load of 17 tons for \$100, cash with order, and will pay the freight to

## Luck or Merit ?

Our competitors say it's **Luck** that enables us to get all the best Railroad trade, the best farm trade, and all the Parks and Game preserves. Our customers **buy** the fence on its merits, we **sell** on its merits and no one objects to the good luck that goes with it.

**PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**MOSELEY'S**  
**OCCIDENT CREAMERY**  
*FOR TWO OR MORE COWS.*  
**PERFECT CREAM SEPARATOR.**  
*SEND FOR CIRCULARS.*  
**MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO., CLINTON, IOWA.**

**JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO**  
Philadelphia.

**MORLEY** Cleveland.

**SALEM** Salem, Mass.

**CORNELL** Buffalo.

**KENTUCKY** Louisville.

*National Lead Co., 1 Broadway, New York.*

**Whitman Agricultural Works, Auburn, Me., Patentees and Manufacturers of the**  
**King of the Cornfield CORN PLANTER and FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTOR**

This machine plants corn, peas, beans, beet and similar seeds with or without fertilizer, wet or dry. The fertilizer drops right and left of the seed, mixes with the soil and will not injure the seed. This feature is not found in any other machine. It drops any quantity of seed or fertilizer at desired distances, in hills, checks or drills. One man with horse can plant 10 to 20 acres per day. **Price \$25.00.** We prepay freight on receipt of price. Simple, durable, fully warranted. For full particulars, write or call on

**JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Corporation, 47 to 54 North Market Street, Boston, Mass.**

Are you looking, not for the cheapest, but the best?

**WINDMILL**

in the market. Send for our catalogue of the best.

**EPIDISC and FAIRBANKS**

**ESTIMATES GIVEN ON complete outfits, and plans submitted.**

**TANKS, PUMPS, PIPE.**

**STEEL and WOODEN TOWERS.**

**CHAS. J. JAGER CO.,**

**ECLIPSE AND FRIDAY.** 174 High St., BOSTON, MASS.

---

**THE GRASS AT GRAY GABLES**

**FARMERS WANTED**

**C**OMPETENT farmers, market, garden, dairymen, fruit, poultry and general farmers, either

**PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S LETTER -**  
GRAY GABLES, BUZZARDS BAY, MASS.  
Sept. 14th, 1895.

**ANDREW H. WARD, Esq.**  
DEAR SIR:

The results obtained from the use of the

**JOS. BREEK & SONS' CORP.,**  
51-52 North Market St.

**LEGAL NOTICES.**

chemical fertilizer you sent me on my pasture land  
was entirely satisfactory. Yours very truly,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.  
*Original on file.*

No where in the world is the grass greener,

...ner or more beautiful than at Gray Gardens.  
... Enough Inodorous Concentrated Plant Food for  
...  
Before treating YOUR LAWN this season send  
for circular, which contains instructive information  
... of the use of lawn. Call, if possible;  
consultation gratis.

**ANDREW H. WARD,**  
**CONSULTING AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST**  
153 Milk St., Boston, Mass.



**999,999 Strawberry Plants** at prices that will sell them. Also Novelties in Hardy Vines and Climbers, Water Lilies (all colors), Celery Plants, Asparagus, Roots, etc., etc. Send for my illustrated Catalogue before ordering elsewhere. I have a reputation of being **ASAP** in the year one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-seven. **S. H. FOLSOM, Registrar**

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**  
**MIDDLESEX, ss.**  
**PROBATE COURT.**  
To the heirs at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of **FREDERICK J. FOLSOM**, deceased, to-wit:

**FOR SALE.**

No. 1.—BULL CANE, first calf, therefore, not tested; grandam tested in 14 days, on moderate rap harvest test. ALL is a very good sire, as shown by Harper 7248, has 3 tested daughters. Sire com-  
bines the best blood of Tennessee, Signal, Darlington and all the best of the South.  
No. 2.—HALF THE SAME TENNESSEE BLOOD, ¼  
SIGNAL, ¾ HARPER 7248.  
No. 2.—BULL CALVE, 2 weeks old. Solid color,  
white tongue. Dam, first calf, therefore, not tested;  
grandam tested in 14 days, on moderate rap har-  
vest test. ALL is a very good sire, as shown by Har-  
per 7248, has 3 tested daughters. Sire combines the  
best blood of Tennessee, Signal, Darlington and  
all the best of the South.  
No. 2.—HALF THE SAME TENNESSEE BLOOD, ¼  
SIGNAL, ¾ HARPER 7248.

black tongue. Dam, 1000 lbs. Fied milk per year.  
Sire as above. Dam, tall bred signal, 44 St.  
Heller, 44 Rajah.

Both these calves have good rudin enta-y tests  
and escutcheons, the second remarkable ones;  
each strong and vigorous and very handsome.

JOHN A. & PAUL CUNNINGHAM.  
BOLTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esq.,  
Judge of said Court, this third day of May,  
the year of our Lord and first hundred and

**FOR SALE BY**  
**JACOB GRAVES & CO**  
11 Portland St. Boston, Mass.

**PIGEONS, CANARY BIRDS  
RABBITS, and GUINEA PIGS,  
MEDICINES for DOGS and BIRDS.**

**Also Seeds of All Kinds.**

# FARMS

— IN —

**Dedham and Milton**

From \$2500 to \$15,000

Well Located and near  
Steam and Electric Lines

APPLY—  
J. A. WILLEY, 178 Devonshire St., Boston.

and examine all claims of creditors against the estate of said Mary P. Saunders, and notice is hereby given that six months from the 20th day of April, A. D. 1897, are allowed to creditors to present and prove their claims against said estate, and that the Court will sit to examine the claims of creditors at Cambridge, on the 25th day of May, 1897, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and at Cambridge, on the 12th day of October, 1897, at

Wm. B. DURANT, Administrator.

**Milk Routes for Sale.**  
MILK ROUTE FOR SALE, with 16 cows, bull, large and small cans, cooler, milk and feed pails. 4 tons salt hay. Milk sells for 7 cts.

**WANTED.**

**SAVE YOUR  
PLOUGHMANS.**

For 35 CENTS we will send you, postpaid, a strong, handsome and serviceable BINDER

for your PLOUGHMAN. This binder will  
Keep Them Clean.

**Make Them Easy of Reference  
Save Your Time.**

Sold at the PLOUGHMAN office for 30 cents  
Address **MASS. PLOUGHMAN,**  
178 Devonshire St. Boston.

**RETAIL MILK ROUTE**, of 10 to 15 cows more than Family and Friends see, Boston, but would go 20 miles out, north or south of the city. Any one having such to sell can find a customer by applying to J. A. Willey, 178 Devonshire St., Boston.

Five to thirty acres with buildings, within fifteen miles of Boston. Send full particulars to  
J. A. Willey, 178 Devonshire St., Boston.







MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN  
BOSTON, MAY 15, 1897.

Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.

BETTER sharper tools than more muscle.

SUCCESS grows in a surface-stirred soil.

WHEN at a loss what to do next, start the cultivator.

GET behind now, and you stay behind until August.

As machinery saves muscle, so method saves brains.

WITH plenty of water at the right time any soil is good soil.

OATS for the doctor's horse never grow in the farmer's garden.

A LOT of rank weeds in the corn will consume more than another cow.

THE doctor's horse will shy at the garden. The fruits and vegetables cost his master many a fat fee.

ARE you looking for a farm? One good acre is worth two poor acres, and one good acre properly planted, enriched and cared for is worth four poor acres indifferently cultivated.

HARD times make people careful. The period of the past few years has constituted a national school of economy. Now, if you please, everybody is ready to stand a little prosperity.

It's a poor farm indeed of which some part is not especially suitable for some fruit, vegetable, timber trees or fodder crop. Moreover, every part of the farm can be made to grow something that will sell.

BOARDING horses has become a favorite branch of farming among wealthy farmers in the neighborhood of cities. The impression prevails that the business is a paying one and rather less laborious and troublesome than milk or dairy farming.

THE bulletin on Standard Varieties of Chickens, recently issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been severely ridiculed by critics on account of the peculiar appearance of some of the illustrations. The subject matter contains little that is new or especially valuable.

It is the farm extras that pay the best with due care. The hens, the strawberry patch, the cranberry bog, the hotbed, the sand pit, the chestnut trees, all such items, though often neglected, contain possibilities of better returns for time expended than do the cornfield and the potato patch.

PROFESSOR KING of Wisconsin declares that thorough and careful irrigation even in the rain belt of the United States would more than double the average yield per acre of almost all crops now raised. For all that, it is to be hoped that no such wholesale increase of crops will occur until there are at least twice as many people to consume the product.

TRYING novelties is a constant expense often without reward, yet when something of real value is hit upon, the early bird gets several seasons' advantage of the man who never tries a new kind until the old varieties have run out or are forced out of market by something better. The rule is, however, to always begin trial on a small scale, no matter how small the novelty is praised.

THOSE members of the Mass. Cattle Commission and other veterinarians who have been so industriously applying the tuberculin test to private veterinarians and pocketing large earnings thereby, are likely to have overreached themselves by cutting off the source of the unrestricted appropriations. The zeal of these practitioners for the suppression of disease and for the accumulation of \$2 fees has been so extreme that the Commission had but little opportunity to do anything but condemn and pay for the animals rushed upon it by these private tests. It seems likely that the passage of the bill to be introduced in the Legislature will tend to stop the unauthorized use of the tuberculin test.

The aim of the new tuberculin bill to be brought before the State Legislature this week, it is announced will be to keep the control of the funds in the hands of the Cattle Commission, by refusing payment for cattle tested by private veterinarians. The details had not been determined at time of writing. The Commission is determined to keep the appropriation under its direct control, and it is said that the recent investigating committee from the Legislature see a need of restricting the test to the agents of the Commission. It would appear that the result of the investigation shows at least the need of repeating the test to sift out all cases of disease. The legislative session is nearly finished, but a vigorous effort will be made to get the proposed bill enacted.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hood's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Japanese Insurgents still bother the Sandwich Islanders, who shrewdly guess that the strangers are something more than students and plantation laborers as pretended. Some of the Japs, it was found, held contracts to work on the leper island, a very unlikely place. The authorities imagine that the new comers, after landing safely, are more likely to become soldiers than laborers, and a plot is feared to prevent the proposed annexation to the United States. Probably most of the Japanese emigrants will be sent back especially since the existence among them of small pox has rendered them still less desirable as Hawaiian citizens.

Greatly to the disappointment of the peace loving element of the country, the arbitration treaty becomes an improbability, at least during the present century. The presence in the Senate of an opposition numbering more than a third of that body indicates the presence of a large Jingo element, but poorly representing the sober and thoughtful portion of the people. The need of reform in the composition of the Senate becomes increasingly evident.

A new era in general railway traffic is marked by the success of the electric system in Tuesday's trial over the New England road from New Britain to Hartford, Conn. Instead of an overhead trolley, the electric current passes to the propelling machinery of the car by two shoes, 33 feet apart, which are in contact with the third rail. The run of ten miles between New Britain and Hartford in the official trial was made in 13 1/2 minutes, and with less jar than is ordinarily experienced in the steam passenger trains. Stretches of the route were covered much faster than a mile a minute, and the motor car was geared to 85 miles. The engine room provides for five engines with an aggregate of 10,000 horse power. The cars are about 50 feet long. Each car has a chime whistle and a big gong at each end. Five cars are now on hand ready for running. The system is to be adopted by other roads. Henceforth the street railroads will be fought with their own weapons improved.

Greece will doubtless be compelled to swallow her pride and accept the best terms of peace which can be secured under the circumstances. These terms will probably involve no great loss of territory, but the payment of indemnity may be exacted. The Greek army is badly demoralized and nothing but the intervention of Europe saves the country from Turkish conquest. The Greeks are naturally discontented with the result of the war from which so much was expected, and the disorder at Athens may result in revolution.

The business situation is promising, and general trade is reported better than at any time since the panic began four years ago. Prices remain low, but in agricultural products the quotations along several lines are improving. Boots and shoes are said to be selling quite freely, also lumber and dry goods. Collections are more easily made, and a fairly confident tone pervades the business world.

Insects in 1762. Plenty of troublesome insects existed even in the "good old times." In the Journal of Nathan Bowen of Marblehead, under the date June 26, 1762, is related the story of an invasion that must have greatly surprised the settlers. "A great number of meadow worms appear in cross street and meadow," runs the account. "I saw vast numbers of them on the board fence, street, etc. These are the same species of worms as were so numerous in June, A. D., 1743. They have six pairs of legs, viz.: two close behind their neck, two pair abate and at the hinder end two sharp spurs of seeming horn. They draw up their hind parts and by these spurs throw their whole body forward. They are striped of a greenish yellow, smooth, have large eyes something like that of a fly, of various colors veined like marble."

These were doubtless army worms, and the account shows that the pest is nothing new.

## Maine Crops.

The summary just published by the Maine State Board of Agriculture shows the following average condition of crops. Condition of grass fields, above an average. Very little winter killing reported, and that mostly of clover on low, flat ground. Acreage of grain, 98 per cent; condition of fruit trees, 86 per cent; condition of plums and other small fruits, 95 per cent. Local market prices: hay, 1896, \$12, 1897, \$12.50; potatoes, 1896, 33 cents, 1897, 42 cents; cream, 1896, 18 cents, 1897, 17 cents; apples, 1896, \$1.51, 1897, 81 cents; poultry, 1896, 13 cents, 1897, 12 cents; eggs, 1896, 12 cents, 1897, 11 cents; butter, 1896, 19 cents, 1897, 17 cents; cows, 1896, \$32, 1897, \$30; sheep, 1896, \$2.35, 1897, \$2.85; wool, 1896, 13 cents, 1897, 15 cents.

Chairman Peters of the Mass. Cattle Commission expresses the hope that some voluntary request work may be done, although the quarantine demands have made a very large hole in the funds. Dr. Peters says that the testing by request will be done where it is likely to do most good, that is to say, among breeding stock and for owners who will co-operate with the Commission in stamping out the disease.

Chicago gluten meal is becoming a favorite among the milk farmers of eastern New England. Although a very rich food it can be fed in considerable amounts without injury, and causes a remarkable flow of milk.

The man who never makes mistakes and failures will never learn much about farming.

## Do Large Milk Farms Pay?

Milk farming is a branch of New England agriculture that can often be made to pay when conducted upon a large scale. It is concentrated and easy of supervision. A large cow barn is much like a factory, especially in winter. All the productive work of the farm is then concentrated under one roof, and a busy force of employees are needed. Considerable machinery is used, besides the cattle which are themselves handled like animated milk machines.

In fact, the making of milk is so much like other commercial industries that it is the branch most frequently chosen by retired business men or fancy farmers, at least in the vicinity of Boston.

Milk farming is a cash business, can be done on a large scale, and affords much scope for business ability in the production and marketing. At the market end these extensive farmers usually secure an important advantage by disposing of their milk on special contract to hotels or institutions. They produce cheaply by the aid of machinery, large silos and wholesale grain rates. They sell at good prices because they always make a point of cleanliness of the product, and because they produce in quantity sufficient to supply good-sized contracts with special reference if necessary to their customers' requirements.

Despite these advantages some of the most extensive milk farmers do not, according to their own statement, make a profit. There is a leak somewhere. Others claim to be making money besides obtaining much pleasure from their handsome farms and fine stock. As a rule, it must be said that the so-called fancy farming does not pay in dollars and cents. It is often not conducted with the object of profit in view. But a large proportion of such farms that do pay are those that are employed in the specialty of milk production.

## Farmers and the Property Tax.

Farmers do not generally favor the idea of taxing land and exempting personal property, because the impression prevails that the plan would bear severely upon owners of farms. However, it is stated by the statistician of the National department of agriculture that the tax on personal property almost invariably bears far more heavily upon farmers than it does upon the inhabitants of cities. Thus in Boston the personal property assessed was 21.6 per cent of the whole amount, while in the State at large the personal property was 26 per cent of the whole amount upon which assessment was made. Hence, the conclusion is drawn that farmers would gain rather than lose by exemption from taxation of personal property.

It should be remembered, however, that a large amount of personal property in both city and country is never reached by the assessors, and from the nature of the usual investments of wealthy city men it seems very probable that more personal property is hidden from assessment in city than in country. If the personal property tax is retained and these hidden fortunes can be brought to light, and to assessment, no doubt the tax rate, both State and local, would be materially reduced. The most promising plan is perhaps that of taxing estates heavily when brought in probate court upon death of the owners. At that time, from the nature of the situation, the true value of property is fairly stated, and evasion could seldom occur.

## Cost of Maine Cattle Commission.

Compared with the large sums expended in Massachusetts, the cost of the tuberculosis crusade in Maine does not seem large, but in the eyes of some of the Maine editors the following items cause huge misgivings:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Total number of cattle destroyed since 1887 to 1895, both years inclusive . . . . . | 268         |
| Amount paid for the above . . . . .   | \$ 4,450.50 |
| Number of cattle destroyed in 1896 . . . . .  | 202         |
| Amount paid for the above . . . . .   | 3,531.50    |
| Total appropriation for 1896 and 1897 . . . . .                                     | 17,287.33   |
| Paid for animals destroyed . . . . .  | 6,708.50    |
| Salary and expenses of commission . . . . .   | 10,578.83   |

It will be noticed that the amount paid for cattle destroyed in 1896, numbering 202, was within \$919 of the figures paid out for the same purpose in the nine years previous.

The salary and expenses of the commission in 1895 and 1896 were a little over 61 per cent of the appropriation. The Commission of Maine has worried about for two years on a sum which would hardly last the Massachusetts Commission a month. Why should Maine taxpayers complain?

## Potato Ensilage.

Certain advanced agriculturists in France have been putting potatoes into their silos with interesting results. They were packed in alternate layers with corn or clover.

The silos were opened in May and the potatoes were found to be so affected by the heat of the process that they were as tender and easily broken as if boiled. When placed in cold water the starch cells freely opened, and emptied themselves and joined in a liquid mass of starch, excellent in point of aliment, and perfect according to Chemist Alme Girard in point of digestibility.

The silo-cooked potatoes were relished by cattle. On exposure to the air the potatoes soon hardened and dry, but can be softened again as at first by soaking in water. The French farmers find these dry-cooked potatoes a convenient form of food in spring, soaking the potatoes when needed for use.

The craving for liquor is now quite generally considered a disease. A cure for the liquor habit is advertised on another page of this paper by C. A. PARSONS, at 154 Commercial street, and such is his confidence in his method that no pay is required until the patient has been cured.

## 6% Iowa Farm Mortgages

Are Universally Accepted as the Safest and Best. We have handled them for 25 years without loss.

ELLSWORTH & JONES, Established 1871. Iowa Falls, Iowa. Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago. 208 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

## The Farm Vs. Building Lots.

The building lot fever is the bane of the farmer whose land is in the vicinity of large cities or growing villages. He hears of the rapid fortune made by some lucky man whose farm has come into market for building lots, and he is no longer satisfied to make the farm yield him a comfortable living; he wants it to yield him a fortune at once.

Once this demon of unrest has taken possession of a man, the effects are soon seen on the farm. He just plants "enough to keep going," for he may have a chance to sell out at a good price before fall, and if he does, the old place is going. Fences are not kept up, hedges are not kept down, and the barns are not painted, for the place will be worth as much for building lots if the fences are down and the hedges up.

He argues, that if Brown's farm was worth a thousand dollars an acre for building lots, his farm is worth just as much, then he figures. Forty-five acres at a thousand dollars an acre is easily forty-five thousand dollars. The interest on forty-five thousand dollars at six per cent is two thousand seven hundred, a neat little income without any work. He settles it, that he will sell the farm.

Then he commences to haunt the real estate offices, and to loaf around generally looking for a customer, while the boys or the hired man runs the farm. He does not see the dilapidated looking homestead or the lonely looking fields. Instead he sees a picture conjured up by his imagination something like this.

On the fields where, as a boy, he hoed corn or potatoes, there are Queen Anne cottages set in regular rows with lawns and flower beds in front, and shade trees along the curb. In his mind's eye, he squints along the blue stone curb and sees that it is as straight as a chalk-line and the edges of the stone walk are all even. On one of the best corner lots, where the Boulevard crosses Broadway, stands a house more pretentious than the others; there is a big bulging bow window on the south-east corner and a "porry coach" over the crushed stone driveway that leads from the street to the barn in the rear with a golden rooster on the "cupola." As he in his imagination he walks along the street of this dream city to his visionary mansion, he sees his wife's face at the window—large window, one square of glass to the sash—and he compares his imagined condition to what it was when he was working the farm. Now he has on a billed shirt that he just put on that morning, and he can look down across the bridge of his nose and see the diamond sparkle in the bosom. True, his patent leather shoes may be a little tight, but then, he has vertical creases in his trousers' legs, and the gold watch chain across his vest front is almost as large as one of the old-time trace chains.

Oh, yes. After he has drunk of the cup of idleness and wandered in the gardens of imagination, he is going back to ploughing, hoeing, mending fences, cutting hedge or scaling hogs? Not much! The old farm is in the market for building lots and it must go.

Should anyone ask him, "What is the trouble?"—why the farm once so clean and thrifty now looks so tattered and pinched and hungry, his answer will be that he has learned that farming does not pay; that you can't make a living at it so near to market where they ship stuff in from the West.

Mr. Man, if you have a farm and it is near town, keep right on working it. The nearer town, the harder you want to work it; the more you want to make it produce. You can sell that produce in town. Don't let the West worry you. If you have anything fit to sell you can sell it; the West has her hands full to look after free silver and Mormonism and Senator Pfeiffer and several other things. Keep on working the farm. As soon as it is worth a thousand dollars an acre for building lots, someone will come along and offer it to you. If any idle man comes along and asks you why you don't lay out a boulevard from the hog pen to the potato patch, you take a pitch fork and chase him. Chase him good and a long way off.

If you want to see how a building lot farm looks, go to the outskirts of any of our cities or big villages and cast your eyes over the acres and acres without a fence or a healthy blade of grass, sown with second-hand cats and old tomato cans, the haunt of the William Goat and the garbage cart. Then, while you hold your nose with one hand, ask yourself with the other, if that kind of farming pays? It doesn't! Very well, then, put all those dreams of building lots and boulevards and trolley cars out of your head. Take care of the farm and the farm will take care of you.

EDWIN RALPH COLLINS.

## Mass. Horticultural Society.

The exhibition at Horticultural Hall last Saturday included large displays of flowery shrubs, also wild flowers and other floral exhibits.

Arthur F. Coolidge exhibited a fine collection of vegetables—lettuce, parsley, spinach, beet greens, cucumbers and beets. P. G. Hanson brought asparagus; Warren Heustis & Son excellent rhubarb; and Warren Frost white spine cucumbers. Gratuities were awarded for all these exhibits, Benjamin P. Ware showed borecole or kale.

## 21 cents per square foot for a good corrugated STEEL ROOFING, for farmers' houses and barns. Circulars explain all about it. THE BERLIN IRON BRIDGE CO., EAST BERLIN, Connecticut.

## On Beacon Hill.

The bill to permit the sale of oleo in original packages has been defeated in the Massachusetts Legislature. Another blow at the bogus butter trade.

A bill has been presented in the Massachusetts House for the further protection of dealers in milk, which provides that "in any prosecution instituted against any person for having in his possession, with intent to sell, milk of less than the standard quality prescribed by law, it shall be a sufficient defense for the defendant to show that he received said milk from a third person, that said milk was in precisely the same condition in which he received the same, and that the defendant himself has not been guilty of any adulteration of said milk." This bill would tend to throw the responsibility from dealer to contractor and from contractor to producer. Although most of the adulteration is practiced by dealers, the bill might enable them in some instances to wrongfully evade the penalty.

The Board of Agriculture has been anxious for some time to get into the State House, and although it has had four assignments to the new building it still remains in its offices in the Commonwealth Building. Its last assignment in the extension was for room 138, a large room on the first floor, overlooking Derne street, and during the winter shelves were built in around the sides of the ante-room there; but before the board could move in, the room was taken by the Gas Commissioners for their investigation of the explosion, and the Board of Agriculture will not have a chance at the room before summer.

The new bill in regard to the tuberculin test is likely to keep the control of the test and the funds in the hands of the State Cattle Commission.

## Items of Farm News.

Receipts of wool at Boston for 1897 show an increase of 16,188 bales domestic and 109,075 foreign over the same period last year.

The National Provisioner states that of the 2,000,000 cattle in Cape Colony only a small fraction can be saved from the epidemic of rinderpest. It is not improbable that South Africa will offer a market for some American beef.

Vermont has a population of only about 332,500, and she makes about 12,000,000 pounds of maple sugar every year. If \$200 worth of sugar a year were a fair average for each sugar farmer, it would take about 5000 of them to produce it, and this would indicate that just about one farmer in thirteen in the whole state taps the sugar maple trees.

A large number of dealers in oleomargarine in and about Pittsburgh, Pa., have been prosecuted. The prosecutors state that they are working in the interests of the butter producers of Western Pennsylvania. They claim that the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is not exercising due diligence in prosecuting the violators of the oleo law.

The prospective duty on Mexican cattle, as proposed in the pending tariff bill, has resulted in an unprecedented run of Mexican cattle into the United States. The imports of Mexican cattle for the month of April were 72,644, the greatest in the history of the country's cattle trade with Mexico. The imports for March generally exceeded the exports for any previous month, but the March figures were exceeded in April by over 27,000 head.

## Country Real Estate.

John C. Murphy has sold through Mr. Leland his eight-acre estate on Maple street, Bellingham, to Mrs. Ellen R. Ames, on private terms.

The A. A. Pitcher farm in Westboro has been sold to Clara J. Stowell, Rockville, Ct., who has bought for a residence. The sale included all the personal property.

A fifty-four acre farm, situated at the corner of Gove and Washington streets in Hanover, including all the personal property, has been bought by Byron H. Davis of Bedford, who will take immediate possession.

Anson Warren has sold his farm of fifty-two acres, on the Northboro road, about half a mile from the Westboro railroad station, to Hero Brothers of that town. The farm has been in the Warren family for a century.

An estate containing 44 1/2 acres, with suitable farm buildings, situated on Washington street, East Bridgewater, belonging to Charles E. East, Bridgeport, Boston, and formerly known as the "old Whitmarsh estate," has been sold to Henry Warner of Boston, who buys for a residence.

## CHICAGO GLUTEN MEAL.

This now well-known dairy feed was put on the market in the year 1882 by Butler, Breed & Co., who secured the agency for its sales more than a decade before the great fourteen-story factory of the Chicago sugar refining company was completed. From personal investigation and conferences with the chemist of this company and agricultural experts, they became thoroughly convinced that it was a highly concentrated dairy feed, and that its merit was sure, in time, to be recognized and a large sale in consequence could be built up. Though the introduction and sale was slow, on account of the fact that such a feed as Gluten Meal was unknown to dairymen, it steadily increased. The first public official to discover its value by analysis and feeding experiments and to recommend its use to farmers, was Dr. C. A. Goessmann of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the well-known authority on agricultural subjects, and his favorable opinion was subsequently endorsed by several other Agricultural Experiment Stations, including the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, and materially aided in creating the great demand for this now standard dairy feed.

See our SPECIAL OFFER on the sixth page.

## Read and Run.

Investigation into the Boston gas explosion may be finished this week.

It is reported that President McKinley is opposed to recognition of Cuban independence.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is very enthusiastic over the prospects for sugar beets.

A bronze statue of Rufus Choate has just been completed in New York as a gift to Boston.

Some senators are said to have profited by knowledge of the sugar provisions in the tariff bill.

The International Association of Machinists in convention have declared in favor of an eight-hour day.

A destructive fire visited Seabrook, N. H., early Sunday morning, wiping out its principal business plant.

Chairman Dingley says the new tariff is designed to produce sufficient revenue to protect the treasury reserve.

Both Houses of the Iowa Legislature have adopted a resolution making the wild rose the official flower of the State.

Ex-Secretary Wilson says the beer and tea tax of the new tariff are amply sufficient to meet the demands of the treasury.

The Nicaraguan Government has notified the United States Government that the canal charter has not been forfeited.

Forest fires are raging in the towns of Guildhall and Lunenburg, Vt., and already 1000 acres have been burned over, involving a loss of \$5000.

The ice left Moosehead Lake, Me., on Saturday afternoon, and the first steamer of the season reached Greenville in the evening. Many fishermen are already at the lake.

The Michigan anti-cigarette bill, which makes boys under seventeen years of age liable to imprisonment for smoking cigarettes, has been vetoed by Governor Pingree, who says it is a parental, not a state, duty to correct bad habits in children.

Set of 12 Portfolios, 16 full page photos each 13-1/2 x 11, 192 pages in all, subject, "Beautiful Paris," edition cost \$100,000, given absolutely free with beautiful case, by Dobbins Soap Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., to their customers. Write for particulars.

The catch of mackerel by Gloucester fishermen has been so far this season very large, justifying the hope that the mackerel, which were so plentiful and a great source of wealth to Gloucester, are returning to that coast. The value of the mackerel already landed this year is \$40,000.

The first seven days of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition showed an attendance of 47,500. Saturday, the eighth day, more than surpassed all expectations. Twenty-six thousand admissions were registered during the day and night several thousands more than on the opening day, making a total so far of 73,500.

Fishermen in Ipswich Bay by driving it ashore by strategy and then despatching it. The event created great excitement in Annisquam. The whale measures 30 feet long. The fishermen are undecided what to do with him, "try" him out for oil or sell him to some dime museum.

The New England Burglary Insurance Company, which insures in all parts of the country, has decided to withdraw from Chicago after a short experience in that city. Only one reason is assigned by the officers for this action: "There are too many burglaries occurring daily in this territory to make the business a paying investment."

In connection with the trial of Frank Watson for alleged arson which is to be held at South Kingston, this week, it is asserted that much of the burning of buildings of M. L. Metcalf at South Kingston during the past few years was done by himself in order to secure the insurance. Metcalf was a "spotter" for prohibitionists, and the burning of his property was laid to the liquor dealers of that vicinity and caused much excitement. The facts were learned after careful investigation, and Metcalf left the state and has not returned. His wife and family also left a few days ago.

## The Good Crop of Mayflowers.

The Cape Cod region of Massachusetts abounds in the pink Mayflower or arbutus, and the gathering and sale of these flowers has of late years grown to become an important source of income. Mayflower pickers can usually make \$2 per day, and one man at least has sold \$100 worth this season.

The arbutus has been unusually plenty this year, especially in the neighborhood of Sandwich and Falmouth and along the shores of Buzzard's Bay. The flower is also quite abundant in the western part of New England, and no doubt more of them might be gathered and sold at railway stations or in the city markets. The Mayflower season lasts about two weeks.

The Senate tariff bill is believed to be the product of one man, Aldrich, and it will probably pass, there being little conflict between the Senate and the House on the matter.

It costs about thirteen cents per bushel to send a bushel of wheat from Chicago to Liverpool. The rate on corn is 12 3/4 cents.

**Hood's Pills**  
Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**NEED A FRIEND IN NEED?**

and one which will support you when the fell hand of disease is upon you, and which will bring you back to perfect health and strength, putting a ring in your voice, a sparkle in your eye and a spring in your walk is that world endorsed remedy—

**SARSAPARILLA**

It never fails in all those diseases brought about by disordered Kidneys and Liver and is a positive cure for BRIGHT'S DISEASE, URINARY TROUBLES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GONORRHOEA, LEUCORRHOEA, AND MALARIA. Try a bottle and you will add your testimony to the thousands already cured by it. Beware of substitutes. There is nothing "just as good" as Warner's Safe Cure.

## Where This Summer?

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

It's a beautiful country—delightful climate; superb scenery; good roads for cycling; boating everywhere; and the finest fishing—a land too of history and romance—the land of Evangeline! And it costs so little to go, and so very little to stay. In short, it's

## A PERFECT VACATION LAND.

Thousands of Americans—writers, artists, teachers, professional people—are going there every year.

## AND THE OCEAN SAIL

of 17 hours from Boston to Yarmouth gives you an invigorating whiff of the Atlantic. The boats of the Yarmouth S. S. Company—the finest and fastest coasting steamers leaving Boston—sail from Lewis wharf at 12 M. Tuesday and Friday during June, and Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday during July and August.

"Beautiful Nova Scotia," our new 1897 book, handsome, entertaining, profusely illustrated, sent on receipt of 10 cents. For folders or any information write,

J. F. SPINNEY, Agent, Yarmouth Steamship Co., 43 Lewis Wharf, Boston, Mass.

**REDUCED PRICES**  
—for—  
**Milk Bottles.**  
We Make the Best,  
And every man who sells good milk should use glass.

Send for Circular.  
Buy of the Manufacturers  
**DEAN, FOSTER & CO.,**  
14 Blackstone St.,  
Boston.

## GREAT BARGAIN.

French Roof House of 16 rooms at Savin Hill. In good repair, with hot and cold water and

















## THE HORSE.

—Clay Patchen, a half-brother to Jule 2-13 3-4, the star two-year-old of '96, is at Readville.

—Among many famous horses in his speedy stable Barney Demorest has Louis Victor 2:06 1-4.

—Budd Doble, the veteran horseman, recently looked over, and was much pleased with the stock of J. Malcolm Forbes.

—Bingen, 2:12 1-2, will not campaign this season. Lillian Wilson, a half sister of his, is being put in condition for the races in Paine and Proctor's stable at Readville.

—The track and grounds of Readville are being put in fine condition. The track is being scraped and rolled, the fence in front of the grand-stand is being set back, and the space between the grand-stand and the track has been filled in and graded, making a gentle slope to the track and greatly improving the general appearance.

—This is the time of year when the colts come along, and they are a pretty sight, gamboling up and down, while the sedate old mares feed. But they do not seem so cunning when they go prancing off over the lawn or down a lane, stubbornly refusing to follow the mother as they will when two or three weeks old. They should be halter broken as early as possible, and this is easily accomplished with a little coaxing and petting.

H. FOWLER FLETCHER

—The trite saying, "You never miss the water till the well runs dry," promises to more than hold good in the horse breeding industry of this country, says the Western Horseman. We do not mean by this that in numbers the country contains too few horses, for it does not. Indeed, it contains several thousand too many. But why have we too many horses? Simply because the larger percent of them are good for nothing. We have, numerically, too many, and qualitatively too few. A few years ago it was discovered that we had too many horses, and everybody rushed off to market with a part of the surplus. This continued till only the very best would sell at all, and as the stock had to be reduced, the good ones were sold and the inferior ones kept. This thing began three or four years ago, and keeps up yet, every farmer and breeder selling his best, regardless of consequences. This is true not only in the ordinary auction marts of the country, but at the select sales as well.

## MAINE GROWN MULES.

—The Waterville Mail of last week says: "On train No. 48 from here to Portland, Saturday, were four carloads of Maine raised mules which were on their way to Pennsylvania. One of the cars was loaded at Ellsworth and the other three in Aroostook county. The raising of mules has always been left for the farmers of the West and South, but since the prices of horses have become so low that there is little money in the business for the Maine farmer, many have turned their attention to mule raising instead, and the chances are that before many years the farm work on many Maine farms will be performed by these valuable work animals."

## GREASING THE HARNESS.

—The commonest wagon harness should receive as careful attention as the finest coach, if the best results are to be realized. They being plainer, can be more easily cleaned, but that does not change the importance of cleaning. Most persons are accustomed to allow all straps to become dry after being washed before applying the grease. This is a great mistake, as by so doing the leather is hardened and the grease will not penetrate. The true way is to apply the grease with a soft brush, it being made warm enough to allow of so doing while the leather is wet, being careful to cover every part thoroughly with the grease; then allow the straps to remain until the moisture has dried out. By so doing the grease enters the leather as the moisture disappears, and not only fills the grain but enters the fibres. One good greasing in this manner is better than half a dozen greasings on dry leather.

Treat your horse well and he will treat you well. Give him a bed of German Peat Moss, C. B. Barrett, 45 North Market street, Boston, Mass.

GRAIN can sometimes be bought at low prices by dealing with large wholesalers. C. A. PARSONS, 154 Commercial street, who has advertised in our columns for a long time, is building up an extensive trade by wholesaling directly to farmers. A sample of 300 pounds will be shipped for one dollar. A car load of 17 tons will be sold for a \$100 cash order, with freight paid to most points in New England.

## Weather and Crops.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 10.

## MAINE.

Except in the way of gardening, little has been accomplished the past week. Vegetation seems somewhat backward. Considerable plowing has been done and a few potatoes planted. Grass is in good condition. The season has not really commenced in this state.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The reports from the majority of the correspondents indicate that the past week has been favorable for growth, and that farming operations are well started. Everything looks favorable for a prosperous season. Grass is making a great growth, and pastures look well. Early crops are nearly all planted. Peach, pear, and plum trees are in general showing a profusion of blossoms, while there is very little sign of apple blossoms. Potatoes are being planted abundantly. The impression seems to prevail that more will be planted this year than last.

## VERMONT.

A very favorable week. Farm work advanced rapidly. Grass will need rain soon, as bright sunshine and brisk north winds have dried the surface of the ground. Pastures are in the best of condition. Sowing is well along.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The nights have been too cool for rapid growth the past week, yet frosts have done very little damage except to flower gardens. It has been too cold for the asparagus crop. Farmers have the ground well prepared and planting is going on rapidly. Some peas are up, but this is the exception rather than the rule. Dr. Jabez Fisher, Fitchburg, an authority on such matters, reports that the season is about a week earlier than the average for forty-one years. Grass looks well and the outlook at present is for a good hay crop. All fruit trees, except apples, are in full bloom. Early vegetables are being marketed in the South. Potatoes planted in abundance, but not much corn yet. Tent caterpillars are hatching and are very numerous. In the cranberry district the water is not yet drawn from the bogs.

## RHODE ISLAND.

Planting is well advanced. Pastures and meadows are looking favorable. Prospects are for a good hay crop. Oats are up. Potatoes planted generally. Fruits blossoming freely. The outlook is auspicious in this state.

## CONNECTICUT.

Planting has gone on with a rush. Oats and rye look very well, as grass needs rain. Onions all sown. Some progress made in preparing corn ground. Cherry, peach and pear trees are blossoming heavily. Berries are doing well. Vegetable growth during the week was steady, but not rapid. The lack of rainfall will soon be felt.

J. W. SMITH.

## Fruit Growing a Pleasure.

Fruit growing is generally conceded to be one of the pleasantest occupations in the world. A very large number of business and professional men, when they are ready to retire from the active duties of life, and have abundant means to gratify their wants, engage in fruit growing for the pleasure of it. They even build glass houses in order that they may enjoy the work during the winter months.

Planting, watering, pruning and training trees and plants with the expectation of gathering the fruit, is of itself exceedingly enjoyable; but when we consider all the pleasant circumstances connected with it, it occupies the very front rank as a calling.—M. Crawford, Milledburg, O.

## Maine Field Day.

The Annual Farmers' Field Day at the State College, Orono, comes this year June 9. From the growing interest in the College in all parts of the state, it is expected that this year's Field Day will be even more successful than those in the past. Arrangements are being made for reduced rates over all railroads.

Full circulars of information will be ready about May 15, and will be sent to any one addressing Professor Chas. D. Woods, Orono, Maine.

## New Creamery Plan.

SEPARATORS SUPPLIED TO FARMERS AND FRESH CREAM COLLECTED.

A new creamery plan has been adopted by a large creamery concern at Nashua, Ill., and, if successful, the plan may revolutionize the collection system elsewhere.

Instead of gathering the milk and running it through large separators at the factory, it is proposed to furnish each farmer with a small separator and collect only the cream.

As transportation now costs an average of ten cents per hundred pounds, the plan will save quite a bill for the farmers, who will also have the skim milk sweet and in good condition for feeding to stock. The creamery will receive its cream freshly separated from sweet milk, while by the present plan the milk often gets sour by the time it reaches the factory. Another advantage is the possibility of gathering cream from a larger territory with the present force of teams.

The separators will be paid for by installments by the farmers.

The separators chosen were the Sharples and De Laval hand machines. Five hundred of the Sharples machines have been ordered, which is said to be the largest single order of the kind ever placed.

See our SPECIAL OFFER on the sixth page.

## THE TIMES ARE OUT OF JOINT.

## REFLECT!!

THE MASSES want to be **HUMBLED!** So they buy inferior and dangerous soaps to procure **WORTHLESS** presents, or else the dealer recommends cheap soaps on account of extra profit.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST. If you want the **BEST** and **PUREST** soap made, **BUY** the famous **WELCOME** and the superior **WHITE CREST** Soaps.

THEY HAVE NO EQUAL and will not injure the finest fabric or skin.

Made by **CURTIS DAVIS & CO.** BOSTON, MASS.

## THE GRANGE.

## Stoughton Grange.

When Worthy Master Gilbert called the grange to order, Monday evening, there were nearly a hundred members present, including a number from neighboring granges. Among these were: Worthy Deputy Warren Jewett of Worcester; Master Narmore of Sharon; Master Le La Cheure and wife of West Bridgewater; Master Tinkham of Easton, Alton Stevens, of Sidney, Me.

Mrs. Randall reported on the supper and entertainment given four weeks ago, that the sum of \$17.00 had been netted. Three candidates were initiated in the third and fourth degrees.

After the banquet Worthy Deputy Jewett made a few remarks for the good of the order, and spoke of the work of Stoughton grange as being very satisfactory.

The Old Colony Pomona Grange meets at Swansea, May 20.

The ladies' sewing circle of the Grange will have an orange supper in G. A. R. Hall, Thursday evening, May 13.

E. L. HOPKINS.

## U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## WHERE TO GROW MUSHROOMS.

Mushrooms can be grown almost anywhere out of doors, and also indoors where there is a dry bottom on which to set the beds, where a uniform and moderate temperature can be maintained, and where the beds can be protected from wet overhead, and from winds, drought and direct sunshine. To grow mushrooms for profit, they should be cultivated only under the most favorable circumstances. Where the conditions or materials are in the least unfavorable the crop should be left alone. Among the most desirable places in which to grow mushrooms are barns, cellars, closed tunnels, sheds, pits, greenhouses, and regular mushroom houses. Total darkness is not imperative, for mushrooms grow well in open light if shaded from sunshine. The temperature and moisture are more apt to be equal in dark places than in open, light ones, and it is largely for this reason that mushroom houses are kept dark.

A cellar is an excellent place in which to grow mushrooms. If the floor is free from water, it matters not whether it is made of cement or of wood. The windows and doors should be closed up and darkened. In case only a part of the cellar is devoted to the beds, this part should be partitioned off with cheap boards, or if that is impracticable, the beds themselves may be covered over with mats, straw, etc., or may be boarded up. If the cellar is not heated, the beds should be built on the floor only, and should be fourteen inches deep. If the cellar is heated, besides the beds on the floor, shelf beds eight to ten inches deep may be used. In the case of a cool cellar, a warm shed, or a tunnel being given up altogether to mushrooms, it is not an uncommon way to spread the beds, or bed rather, all over the floor, with a path one board wide raised over the bed.

A cave or a tunnel is practically the same as a cellar, except that these are seldom artificially heated. For this reason the beds are seldom in raised shelves, but are nearly always built on the floor. With beds built in this way and a good dry bottom, caves or tunnels make excellent places in which to grow the crop. A mushroom house is generally a wooden building or shed built above ground or partly sunk, and fitted up for the purpose of growing this crop. Any house or barn-like shed that can be kept tight, warm (56° F.), moderately moist (without being musty), and dry should make a good place in which to grow mushrooms.

The empty spaces under the benches in greenhouses are good places for mushroom beds, and as very little else can be grown therein, by planting to this crop space is utilized that would otherwise go to waste. Many florists grow mushrooms extensively in this way. A pit, such as a sunken frame, if it can be kept dry at the bottom and sides, makes a fairly good place for mushrooms. There must be a deep bed of manure, however, and the place should be covered over with shutters to keep an even temperature.

—Bob Venable of Rogersville, Tenn., while hunting pine knots for kindling on the ridge north of that town, in digging around an old stump unearthed one hundred and four silver dollars. They were old American, Spanish and Mexican coins, none of later date than 1858. It is supposed they were hidden by someone during the war, who was unable afterward to locate the place.

## THE WORLD OVER.

—American horses are capturing prizes in English horse shows.

—Dr. Nansen is said to be projecting an expedition to the Antarctic.

—Twenty miners were entombed and probably killed by a lead mine explosion on the Isle of Man.

—Secret negotiations are said to be going on between the Government of the United States and Spain.

—The official decree of Peru, suspending silver coinage and prohibiting silver coin importations, has been received at Washington.

—Weyler's proclamations of peace are received with sneers in Havana, and there is much discontent over the great depreciation in the value of paper money.

—Russia, Austria, France and Germany are said to be making plans for an alliance by which England would be isolated and her power in Africa greatly damaged.

—The Brussels exposition was formally opened at two o'clock Monday afternoon in the presence of the ministers, the diplomatic corps and the civil and military authorities. Immense crowds were present.

—The Queen Regent of Spain has issued a decree authorizing the raising of \$40,000,000, to be secured by the customs duties of Spain, to meet the cost of military operations in Cuba and the Philippine Islands. The bank of Spain will undertake the issue.

—Greece has asked the Powers to interfere, and is willing to withdraw her troops from Crete. Turkey's reported terms of peace include \$15,000,000, indemnity, rearrangement of the Greek frontier, and evacuation of Crete. But contradictory reports are received concerning these terms.

—President Alfaro of Ecuador, owing to the activity of the priests in the revolution, has issued an order to expel from the country every member of all the orders of priests. The action of the president in ordering the arrest of Bishop Andrade, who is now imprisoned on the charge of treason, was preliminary to the order of expulsion.

—An anonymous donor has sent \$187,500 to the committee of management of the Charity Bazaar, in the Rue Jean Goujon, Paris, which was the scene of last week's terrible tragedy from fire. This amount, with the proceeds of the first day's sale, \$90,000, equals the full receipts of the bazaar of 1896, and the committee is thus enabled to make distributions as before.

## Rules for Long Life.

Live on air, water and food only; all else is hurtful. Make cleanliness your motto, and watch against filth in both house and ground. Few starve for food, but many for air. Breathe deeply a hundred times daily. Wear no tight clothing. Above all, ventilate your sleeping-room. Beware of gluttony. If the appetite is dull, eat fruit only, or nothing. Use no fiery condiments, but live chiefly on natural grains, vegetables and fruits. Never ask your stomach to chew your food—employ your teeth. Adorn your table not only with viands, but with flowers and smiles and kindly words. Thick blood causes colds and countless other diseases. Keep the lungs active by deep breathing, the skin by baths and friction, the kidneys by free draughts of warm water, the stomach by moderate eating, and the blood will be pure.

## Killed by a Needle.

At Battersea an inquiry concerning the death of Margaret Pearl, aged 48 years, lately residing at 66 Knowles-road, Battersea, showed that deceased died from an injury by a needle. She accidentally ran a needle, eye first, into her left wrist down to the depth of an inch. As her arm had a very angry appearance, she went a day or two later to Dr. Clark, who applied antiseptic remedies, and afterwards extracted the needle, which had turned black. Her arm, leg, and face became greatly swollen, and she grew gradually worse until she died, as the doctor said, from blood poisoning, the result of the needle entering a nerve. Dr. Clark thought that the needle must have been rusty, but the husband of the deceased said it was perfectly bright, and, moreover, there was nothing in the eye.—Eng. Exchange.

## Some Russian Proverbs.

Your friend's vinegar is sweeter than your enemy's honey.

Even a bishop will steal if he is hungry.

The rich man has plenty of cattle, the poor man plenty of children.

A golden hammer will drive a nail even through a brass door.

Necessity teaches the smith to make shoes.

If you have never tasted the bitter, you will not know the sweet when you have it.

Who sleeps in silver beds never has golden dreams.

If you drown without fame it is all the same whether you drown in a duck-pond or in the ocean.

One must dig the well for the others to draw water from.

—The Boston Herald thinks that a mosquito would make a good advertiser because it is not satisfied with one insertion. A friend suggests that it would make a better collector, because it presents its bill before doing the job.



## A TWENTIETH CENTURY WONDER!

The attention of our readers was called a few weeks ago to the wonderful **QUEEN BUTTER MAKER**, which has attracted so much attention for the last few months. This invention, by a marvelous agitation of the cream, makes butter in a minute and a quarter to five minutes, according to the quality of the cream. Experts in butter making claim that more butter is made and a finer quality is produced. Those who have acted as agents for the "Queen" say there is nothing else like it. They easily make \$10.00 to \$20.00 a day as they may be more or less industrious.

## ON THE HOTEL STEPS.

CHAS. H. HOGHTALING, of Laurens, N. Y. writes: "I put in the cream at 64 degrees and took the 'Queen' out on the hotel steps, and it was cold and snowy. I had a good crowd; I told them to take out their watches so I would not fool them. I commenced slow and got butter in five minutes, and you never saw a lot of it taken back as they were."

## FIFTY-EIGHT SECONDS.

The best time I made in making butter was in 58 seconds, temperature was 64, cream was ripe, thick and sour. A grandson of mine, six years of age, made butter in one minute and a quarter from the gallon of cream, temperature and quality of cream same as above named.

J. E. DIERHACH, Carthage, Mo.

## ONE MINUTE.

The "Queen" is a success. Mr. Paine says he would not take twenty dollars for it if he could not get another. The butter has come three times in one minute; usually is two minutes or two and a half. Once it was five minutes, which was the longest time. We churn over eleven pounds a week; churn three times a week.

Miss S. C. Paine, Orwell, O.

## BUTTER SO QUICK.

I received my Butter Maker all right and am well pleased with it. I would buy one every year before I would do without it. We have stopped the hour and a half churning and now make butter in from two to five minutes. The boys say they have but one objection to it and that is it makes butter so quick they can't get to run long enough.—Dr. W. G. F. SHARP, Watertown, Tenn.

## MONEY TALKS.

You will please find enclosed draft of \$36, for which send me twelve of your Queen Butter Makers. Send them as quick as possible. I have given the Queen Butter Maker a fair test and it does all that is claimed for it. Please quote me prices on your No. 2 in quantities of six or more, and what will you sell one or two for; also what will you sell me a nickel plated one for? I would like to have it for exhibition.

H. D. FELLERS, Jasper, Mo.

## MAKES MORE BUTTER.

Churned at home in five minutes and got first-class butter—churned five times for two of our neighbors in from five to eight minutes and got first-class butter, and a wonderfully more of it than they usually get with the dasher churn. We are well pleased with the "Queen." Farmers make more inquiry after No. 2. We wait to get on the road in earnest.—JACOB WILLIAMS & SON, Markle, Westcott Co., Pa.

Any of our readers who may be out of employment and who may desire a nice, clean business with plenty of money in it, should write to The Queen Butter Maker Co., 77 East Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, as there will be an immense demand for the "Queen" this spring when the cows come in fresh. Everybody will want one, and money can be made.

## A Duel Avoided.

The elder Dumas, the eminent French novelist, was not spared the severe criticisms which attack a famous name, but, like all wise men, he was content to treat these attacks with dignified silence. Not so his son. Exasperated by the particularly severe criticisms of a noted journalist, the young man—then in his college days—took upon himself to right the wrongs to his father, and sent two chums to arrange for a duel with the offender.

Calmly the journalist listened to what they had to say. When they had concluded he called a servant, directing him to tell his son to come to the study. "Gentlemen," said he, "as this appears to be an affair of sons, and not of fathers, etiquette would seem to demand that you should arrange your matter with my son. He will be here directly, and no doubt will give you the satisfaction you wish."

So saying, he left the room, and a moment later the journalist's son entered—a child of three years, in the arms of his nurse.—Harper's Round Table.

—The assault of Siamese officials on an American diplomat will be investigated.



## FACT No. 1. GOLD MEDAL is the People's Flour.

FACT No. 2. GOLD MEDAL is the most economical flour to use.

FACT No. 3. GOLD MEDAL is America's Greatest Family Flour.

FACT No. 4. GOLD MEDAL is made in the finest flour milling plant on the Globe.

FACT No. 5. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 6. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 7. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 8. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 9. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 10. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 11. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 12. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 13. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 14. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 15. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 16. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 17. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 18. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 19. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 20. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 21. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 22. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 23. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 24. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 25. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 26. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 27. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 28. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 29. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 30. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 31. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 32. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 33. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 34. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 35. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 36. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 37. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 38. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 39. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 40. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 41. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 42. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 43. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 44. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 45. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 46. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 47. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 48. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 49. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 50. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 51. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 52. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.

FACT No. 53. Bread made from GOLD MEDAL has delicious taste, beautiful color and is of light and fine texture.